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U.S. To Provide Japan With Enriched Uranium 30-Year Agreement Covers Largest Amount Ever Given

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, (AFP)—The United States and Japan signed a new 30-year agreement Monday which will provide more U.S.-enriched uranium and plutonium to Japanese nuclear power reactors and research facilities than to any other country.

Under the agreement, the United States will supply up to 161,000 kilograms of enriched uranium-235 to fuel the 13 large power reactors to be built in Japan.

The agreement also authorizes the UN Atomic Energy Commission to transfer up to 365 kilograms of plutonium for use in Japanese research and development programme for peaceful purposes.

Ambassador Takeso Shimoda

who negotiated earlier and much smaller agreements in 1955 and 1958 signed for his country while, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Atomic Energy Commission chairman Glenn T. Seaborg signed for the United States.

Rusk noted that Japan is one of the most advanced countries of the world in the field of nuclear physics for peaceful uses.

He said that the fact that this was the largest amount of enriched uranium to be supplied to any country was an indication of Japan's growth and technical capacity. The new agreement will benefit both the American and Japanese people, he said.

Shimoda noted that under the previous agreement the United States had supplied only a fraction of this amount of uranium. He said one of the serious international problems now facing the world was what to do to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

He said the Japanese government is negotiating for an early conclusion of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Both along with other non-nuclear powers—notably India and West Germany—Japan has "declined to be placed in an unfavourable position regarding the peaceful uses of nuclear powers."

The non-nuclear countries want full access to nuclear power for peaceful purposes. In the case of Japan, Shimoda said that with the lack of coal and oil, nuclear power generation is most important from the commercial point of view.

The new agreement with the United States, sources indicated, could ease the way for Japan's agreement to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Seaborg said that the new agreement with Japan provides that the Japanese may purchase uranium anywhere and bring it to the United States for enrichment.

It also enables private industry in Japan and in the United States to deal directly with each other under the authority of the government agreement.

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Greek Junta Says Referendum Date Will Be Advanced

ATHENS, Feb. 27, (AFP)—Deputy Premier Stylianos Patakos said yesterday that a referendum on the proposed new Greek constitution would be held "well before" the fixed time limit of September 15, after free discussion in the press.

He told a press conference that the government was now studying the draft of the constitution, submitted by the constitutional committee on December 23, but that it had not yet been modified.

Patakos explained that the draft would be put to a referendum and the committee's draft published at the same time at text of the existing constitution, so that public opinion could compare the two texts.

Patakos also said that Prime Minister George Papadopoulos would very soon explain the details of this procedure.

Questioned about the "triumphant" re-election of President Makarios in Cyprus, the vice premier refused to comment. He said, simply, "to us all Cypriots are brothers—including Turkish Cypriots."

Patakos confirmed that six high-ranking officers were arrested on Saturday and transferred to various islands. He said this was done for reasons of public safety. They did not remain quiet.

UAR Sticks By UN Resolution— Israel Will Talk With Arabs Wherever Jarring Suggests

JERUSALEM, Feb. 27, (AFP)—Israel is ready to attend talks anywhere United Nations special representative Gunnar Jarring might suggest to seek a peaceful solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, Foreign Minister Abba Eban told parliament here yesterday.

The refusal by the Arab states to sit down at the same table with Israel to negotiation will be considered by us as a refusal to make peace," Eban said.

"But," he continued, "we have somewhat modified our position on the question of direct talks."

"We are ready for any meeting called by Dr. Jarring in any place he thinks good," Eban said.

"We believe that in accepting this formula, already previously accepted by the Arab states, we are contributing to the success of the Jarring mission," the foreign minister declared.

In Cairo AP adds that UAR government spokesman Monday shrugged off Israel's reported call for negotiations with the Arabs under the United Nations auspices and said Israel should seek to implement the Security Council resolution on the Mideast.

Doctor Mohammad Hassan el Zayyat said Israel should announce whether or not she was willing to accept the UN resolution.

"What we Arabs care for is not a form of negotiations with Israel. We

want Israel to accept United Nations peace efforts to settle the Mideast problem especially with regards to the refugee questions," Zayyat said.

He asserted that Israel appears to be intent on imposing her own peace terms on the Arabs.

"If it is a matter of a victor seeking negotiations with a vanquished, it Israel seeks to exploit United Nations resolutions for its own interests, then there would be no need whatever for the Jarring peace mission," Zayyat said.

EEC Disagrees On How To Meet U.S. Econ. Measures

ROME, Feb. 27, (AFP)—Finance Ministers of the European Economic Community meeting here yesterday failed to agree on a common approach to the measures President Johnson proposes taking to restore the United States balance of payments.

Observers here pointed out Monday night that the ministers in any case had no policy-making powers and that any decisions would be made when the council of ministers meets in Brussels on March 4 and 5.

But it seemed unlikely that conflicting views on the question would change sufficiently in one week to enable the council of ministers to formulate a joint EEC stand on the problem.

French Minister Michel Debre maintained his government's intransigence on the American proposals. He claimed that no European parliament would agree to ratify the Kennedy Round agreements on tariff reductions if the United States called on the community to cut its tariffs unilaterally.

Debre rejected outright any American attempt to make Europe pay for the U.S. deficit.

West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller also set out arguments his government had already expressed.

The United States should take internal measures to improve its economic standing, Schiller said.

But it was better that Europe should make unilateral tariff cuts than that the United States should tax imports and grant export rebates—particularly as these taxes and debates threatened to be at a high rate and to vary according to the products and regions concerned.

Dropping Intra EEC, C'wealth Preference Urged At UNCTAD

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27, (AFP)—Scandinavian delegates at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) joined the United States here Monday in calling for the suppression of special trading preferences between Commonwealth countries and between the European Common Market and some Afro-Malagassy states.

Several Commonwealth countries, including Ceylon and Malaysia, emphasised that, like the Afro-Malagassy states, they would not give up the preferences they enjoyed without equivalent compensation.

American opposition to what it calls "inverse preferences" is long established. After three years discussion President Johnson finally accepted last April the principle of a system of general preferences to be

extended by the industrialised nations to manufactured and semi-manufactured products from developing countries.

But to counter this the United States last November called for the abolition of "inverse preferences" as well as gradual elimination of the special preferences accorded to countries associated with the Common Market and with the Commonwealth.

The American view is that "inverse preferences" discriminate against American products. But European governments feel their abolition would make it difficult to renew the Yaounde convention which links the Afro-Malagassy signatory states with the Common Market.

He was vigorously supported, however, by the entire Scandinavian block.

Two socialist delegates from Hungary and Bulgaria, joined in the call for abolition of the "inverse preferences" on the grounds that they could discriminate against exports from their own countries.

The Children representative claimed that the "inverse preference" issue did not concern developing countries.

It was a problem to be regulated between France and the United States, and agreement on this subject would provide the conditions for accord on the question of general preferences for third-world manufactured products.

British delegate W. Goldsmith pointed out that it would be difficult to include existing special preference in a general system.

Italy, said the question of "inverse preferences" was not a tariff problem," he said.

In the third-world countries which accord these inverse preferences to certain developed countries the trade links are so old that they would resist any abolition of the preferences," the Italian representative said.

Communist Parties' Session Opens

BUDAPEST, Feb. 27, (AFP)—Hungarian Communist Party Secretary Janos Kadar, in a speech at the opening session of the conference of Communist parties in Budapest, yesterday urged that "anti-imperialist fronts" be formed in every country.

Opening the 64-delegation conference of Communist parties, Kadar said that there was no need for the international communist movement to have "one centre or several centres."

"No party," he added, "could claim that its views should be compulsorily adopted by all other parties."

But Kadar insisted on what united all communists. He said "we share the same ideology, the same theory Marxism-Leninism, the same principle, internationalism."

"We are fighting against the same enemy, imperialism. Our interests are the same."

Referring to the war in Vietnam, Kadar declared:

"The Vietnamese people's powerful counter-attacks in January and February are the best proof of the fact that the imperialists, whatever they do, cannot stifle peoples' hopes of freedom."

Though the delegations present represented about 30 million communists, China, Cuba, North Vietnam, North Korea and Yugoslavia are notably absent.

Informed sources said that the North Korean and North Vietnamese parties could not send delegations because of circumstances beyond their control. But they sent messages of support to the conference.

U.S. Imposes Censorship On Military Damage

SAIGON, Feb. 27, (AFP)—The U.S. command said Monday it reserved the right not to give information in the future on the damage and number of enemy shells striking such fixed bases as Khe Sanh, the Tan Son Nhut airfield or divisional headquarters.

An American spokesman said such information was of great value to the enemy.

Reuter said it was not immediately clear if the restrictions would apply to eyewitness stories filed by correspondents at the scene.

However, the command's self-imposed censorship went into immediate effect.

Referring to an attack in the Khe Sanh area yesterday, the spokesman would only tell reporters that more than 300 rounds fell in the Operation Scotland area—Khe Sanh marine base and its environs. U.S. casualties and damage from the attack were light, he said.

Another bombardment of also more than 399 rounds caused light casualties and damage in territory covered by Operation Kentucky, the spokesman reported—the area including Dong Ha the major supply point for the U.S. positions along the demilitarised zones.

Hanoi Holds Back Vietnam Peace Talks, Brown Says

LONDON, Feb. 27, (AFP)—British Foreign Secretary George Brown accused North Vietnam yesterday "holding back" on the question of peace negotiations.

He told the House of Commons, "we can go on forever saying who should start first but at the moment it is Hanoi which is holding back." It was clear, he said, that negotiations could begin as soon as Hanoi indicated that it was ready to talk.

Referring to Hanoi's reaction to President Johnson's San Antonio policy speech Brown said that he had recently seen a statement which seemed to reject the San Antonio formula (of no bombing followed by fruitful talks) but he had "reason to believe that this may not necessarily be the position."

Speaking of the Vietnamese people's sufferings in the war, Brown declared, "the feeling of most of us must be for the sufferings of innocent people in Vietnam, whether North or South, and the casualties of all of those fighting, wherever they come from."

"The best thing for us is not to carry partisan banners and to get both sides to the table."

Brown also said that, if England's

foreign co-chairman (the Soviet Union) "would cease supporting one of the belligerents, or even if she did not do that but would at least join me in reconvening the Geneva progress this afternoon," peace talks got started.

Questioned on the possibility of an association between Britain and the Common Market, the foreign minister pointed out that an arrangement which gave Great Britain obligations but no right to take decisions would be unacceptable.

The foreign secretary said that the Franco-German statement published after the President de Gaulle-Chancellor Kurt-Georg Kiesinger talks in Paris was "exceedingly vague." It was not clear how significant it was, but he was ready to look at proposals in it as soon as it was received.

CHARIKAR CENSUS COMPLETED: 19,195

KABUL, Feb. 27, (Bakhtar)—The Population Survey Department of the Interior Ministry completed a census of Charikar, centre of Parwan, Mohammad Salim Ebadi, the director of the department said.

The survey of the area served by Charikar Municipal Corporation showed that the city has a population of 19,195 people living in 1,961 houses.

Ebadi said the results of the Kabul and Charikar population surveys are highly useful for the department in drawing up a national census plan.

Observers Say U.S. Prepared For Tougher War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, (Reuters)—The United States appeared Monday reconciled to a still-tougher war in Vietnam, including another troop build-up in spite of mounting new pressure from Senate "peace doves."

Washington observers said there were strong indications that public opinion was being prepared for a sizeable reinforcement in Vietnam, above the 525,000-man level already authorised.

Some sources said an announcement might come by mid-week, when Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, reports to President Johnson after an on-the-spot study of manpower needs in Vietnam.

Wheeler, due here on Wednesday, said in Bangkok, Thailand, that the U.S. would maintain "unrelenting pressure on the communist until the war was

won."

Before leaving Saigon, he said he saw "no early end" to the conflict, and that the U.S. "must expect hard fighting to continue."

The democratic majority leader Sen. Mike Mansfield, joined other Senate critics in what seemed to be shaping or a new drive by the Senate "Doves," who are now saying the U.S. "over-reacted" in bombing North Vietnam after North Vietnamese harassment of two American destroyers in August, 1964.

Controversy over the origins of the war flared up again following secret testimony by Defence Secretary Robert S. McNamara last week about the 1964 incident in the Gulf of Tonkins.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Rela-

tions Committee, called Sunday for a full-scale congressional re-examination of "the policy of continuing and escalating" the war.

Mansfield told the Senate Monday that the government should abandon "obsessive pursuit of a solution by continual escalation."

Instead, he said, the U.S. should escalate its peace efforts "to find an honourable settlement—irrespective of considerations of face."

Mansfield said Thant's call for a bombing halt had more merit "than going through another round of military escalation in the hope that it will end the bloodshed."

The UN secretary general made his proposal on Saturday, three

(Continued on page 4)

5,000 Take High School Entrance

Exams

KABUL, Feb. 27, (Bakhtar)—Entrance examinations were given yesterday to over 5,000 graduates of primary schools here for admission to high schools.

3,089 boys and 2,129 girls took the examinations in four centres.

An Education Ministry source said Kabul high schools will admit in the next academic year 2,234 boys and 1,950 girls to the seventh grade.

The examinations included 100 language, natural, social sciences and aptitude questions.

Two hundred and fifty teachers and experts from the Institute of Education and the Ministry of Education supervised the examinations. The result are to be announced next week, said Neyamatullah Pazhwak, president of the Secondary Education Department in the Ministry of Education.

A number of primary school graduates from provinces who want to go to higher schools in Kabul also took the test.

Those who wish to complete their secondary schooling in their respective provinces were given examination in their home towns.

Pazhwak said the entrance exams are given in order to admit the more intelligent and talented students to high schools, since despite the efforts of the Ministry of Education high school capacity can not meet as yet the number of graduates from primary schools.

Those who fail this year Pazhwak said, will be given the exams next year.

Kabul's vocational and technical school, teacher training colleges health and communications schools give their own examination.

38 RECEIVE CERTIFICATES FROM WINTER TEACHER COURSE

KABUL, Feb. 27, (Bakhtar)—Certificates were presented yesterday to 38 graduates of this year's winter courses for teachers, by First Deputy Education Minister Hamidullah Ebnayat Seraj.

Winter courses, as part of the on the job training for teachers have been organised by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the College of Education, and Institute of Education of Kabul University, the Teacher Academy and the Columbia team for more than 10 years now.

This year some 680 teachers from schools through the country attended the courses. Boarding and lodging facilities for the participants of the two month course was provided by the Education Ministry. The courses were organised in the Kabul Teacher Training College in Karte Char.

Four teachers this year completed their BA requirements and 34 their high school education.

DONATIONS PLEDGED FOR KUNDUZ NEEDY

KUNDUZ, Feb. 27, (Bakhtar)—The residents of Kunduz province pledged Af. 285,000, building materials, and flour and rice to make the establishment of a House for the Destitute in the province possible.

The donations came at the first day of the seminar, yesterday, convened by the provincial government in order to coordinate private and government attempts for providing better services to the citizens, and to promote people-government cooperation in the development programmes.

The Spinzar Company of Kunduz donated 1,000 kilograms of cotton seed oil to the Afghan Red Crescent Society which runs a hospital in Emam Sahib in Kunduz.



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Improving The Karakul Industry

The seminar on improving the karakul industry now in progress in Pooza Aishan district of Baghlan province reflects the desire of businessmen and herders to improve this traditional industry as quickly as possible. Although we are lagging in adopting measures to upgrade this most outstanding hard currency earner effective measures readily applied can make up for the time lost. South Africa which began trading in karakul pelts some years ago with only 11 karakul lambs brought to Cape Town from this country is one of the world's major suppliers of skins.

Seminars such as this one led by two Soviet experts are the best way of studying the major drawbacks we have in the breeding, raising, training, sorting and packing karakul pelts. Such seminars must, of course, be held more frequently and must include a broader spectrum of the karakul industry representatives. Still we hope that the results of the present seminar will be carefully examined and attention paid to its recommendations.

In the past few years we have accelerated our aims to improve the karakul industry. The establishment of the Afghan Karakul Institute, which is a voluntary organisation to help improve the breeding of karakul sheep, by providing better facilities to the breeders, is not enough. The Afghan Karakul Institute ought to establish its own breeding centres. Although it may be a costly venture, it is essential for improving the quality of the pelts.

Contact between the breeders and experts is one of the most important aspects of the whole venture. While seminars offer a good me-

Food For Thought

Charms Strike the sight, but me-

rit wins the soul.

Alexander Pope

assure of contact, it is not effective for our breeders. A fairly good investment is needed to wake up sheep breeders and acquaint them with modern techniques.

Through the large karakul auctions held in New York and London, the Karakul Institute, which has already done commendable service, has found out that buyers like the rare golden pelts. This offers a good clue for the future efforts in improving the karakul industry. It may indeed be a very difficult task to increase the special breed needed for commercial purposes, but to beat the competitors in the field, we have no choice but to improve the type greatly in demand.

The fate of karakul industry is very much in the hands of the fashion designers. Karakul demand can go up and down the way karakul is used. Before next season's collections are shown in Paris, London, and Rome, perhaps it would be worthwhile to contact them, and if possible persuade them to use our karakul in their new collection.

This may require much investment and salesmanship but when we are sure to be the biggest suppliers of karakul pelts, we should not miss this golden opportunity to boost its sale.

Our other traditional export items, such as carpets, dry fruits and medicinal herbs have seen many ups and downs in the past several years, but the karakul market seems to be getting more and more stabilised with the passing of time. Since this is so, why should we not draw our full attention towards improving it?

East Meets West In Afghanistan

Following is an article published in the New York Times of January 19, 1968.

The Afghan economy continues to benefit from what amounts to a joint Soviet-American aid programme.

Though there has been no official cooperation and no formal joint planning, the Soviet and American assistance programmes have nevertheless managed somehow to complement each other.

The Russians, for example, built the Kabul Airport; the Americans installed the navigation facilities there. The Americans built a modern highway from Kabul to Kandahar; the Russians extended it up to Herat.

The United States plans to supply Afghan farmers with \$2-million worth of fertilizer. This will automatically build up demand for the area to be produced by a fertilizer factory now being built by the Soviet Union.

Since 1953, the Soviet Union has given about \$800-million in economic assistance.

In that time, the United States has given about \$350-million. Last year, as in the previous few years, United States aid totaled \$30-million—\$10-million each for technical assistance,

capital projects and the import of American wheat.

For the last few years, Afghanistan has had an annual wheat shortage of about 200,000 tons. It hopes to become self-sufficient by 1972.

The Russians and Americans have not been the only ones to help the Afghans along. West Germany has contributed \$42-million in aid. China granted a loan of 10-million pounds sterling in 1965 and the United Nations has a large technical assistance programme going.

In addition to American aid funds and technical assistance, Afghanistan also has a 90-man contingent of American educators and experts. They are training teachers, developing a modern university curriculum and textbook programme and guiding Afghans in budgeting, fiscal management and accounting.

They are also showing the Afghans the ins and outs of public administration and are encouraging the growth of private business activity.

Much of the American agricultural aid is concentrated in the T.V.A.-style Helmand Valley Project involving agricultural development, irrigation engineering and electric power development.

In addition, the United States has

undertaken the construction of highways to improve internal communications in this mountainous country and to open windows on Afghanistan's neighbours, like Pakistan and Iran.

For its part, the Soviet Union has been active in gas and oil exploration, irrigation projects, highway construction and the building of technical schools.

It completed the Salang Highway, a north-south artery that goes right up to the Soviet border in the north; the Naghlu power station, the country's most powerful, and a 63-mile pipeline connecting the huge natural-gas fields in the north—fields discovered by the Soviets—with the Soviet frontier.

Although American officials foresee a more modest level of economic assistance in the future, a drastic cut is not expected. Right now, the Afghans expect an additional \$16.5-million for further development of the Helmand Valley Project.

On the Soviet side, a team of experts is currently in Kabul looking around for new ways to give the Afghans a hand.

Thus, the Afghans—who have built an economic infrastructure—can look forward to continuing foreign assistance.

Kenya Asians Citizens Of Britain

As Britain gave freedom to its African territories throughout the last decade, there was often a reluctance in London to realise that the transfer of authority involved was absolute. Perhaps the existence of the Commonwealth of Nations, and the universal desire of the new African countries to become members of it, was partly to blame. For it was felt that African leaders who wished to retain this connection with the old "Mother Country" would neither be blind to the latter's interests in the future nor indeed altogether outside the bounds of British influence.

Looking back at all the steps which were taken to solve the local difficulties of African states at the Constitutional Conferences held in London, it is easy to see now that the solutions agreed upon required cooperation between the two partners not only until independence but also long after independence.

In each case, successive British Colonial Secretaries were running the show; and they failed to realise that the spirit of future cooperation which British delegates brought to the London Conferences was not necessarily shared in the same measure by their African opposite numbers. These wanted independence above all; and, although they were not prepared to sign declarations which would solemnly bind them to specific policies after independence, they were prepared to say a lot and half-promise a lot so that they could achieve their principal aim.

There is no doubt that this difference in attitudes towards independence has been at the base of many have taken place between Britain and its old colonies in recent years. It is certainly at the base of the current difficulties about Asians leaving Kenya under pressure and desiring to make their new homes in Great Britain rather than India or Pakistan, whence they originated.

This problem stems mainly from the pent-up African resentment of Asian control over much of Kenya's local economic life and the refusal of most Asians to accept independence as a fait accompli by "Africanising" their concerns. In the Kenya Government attitude there may also be an element of funnelling off

towards the Asians resentment which Africans would ordinarily feel towards Europeans, but which they must not show because it is the policy of the present Kenyan leadership to make maximum use of European investment for the country's economic advance.

Asians had been by and large detested by Kenyan Africans for many years, and it was natural that their representatives wanted guarantees for the future from the British at the time of independence. The British Government of the day accepted that these claims were legitimate. Kenyan Asians were thus given two years to choose between Kenyan and United Kingdom citizenship; and it was clearly implied in these arrangements that the offer of United Kingdom citizenship meant the right to settle in the United Kingdom—otherwise the Asian communities would never have been satisfied.

But the trouble was that the British never thought that many Asians would take advantage of the offer. They did not in any way foresee present circumstances. Or they thought that the new Kenyan leaders would have enough regard for Britain's interests not to pack off thousands of non-Kenyans to Britain. But this, in effect, is what is now happening; and the Kenya Government appears to be within its rights (politically at any rate, and the moral considerations involved would open an entirely different subject) in refusing work permits to non-Kenyans who had the chance of taking out Kenyan citizenship and rejected it—particularly when there is massive unemployment among Africans and when the Asians, as a community, have refused to take much part in solving this great problem.

Many people in Britain are appalled at the prospect of some few hundred thousand new Asian immigrants from East Africa. The country is already beset with incipient race problems, which could in a couple of generations rival those of the United States. There is now growing up in Britain a pressure group which says that legislation should be passed forbidding the East African Asians to enter the

United Kingdom. It is logical to reply that these people should have thought of that before. They should have protested at the time when the Kenyan constitutional proposals were published and carried through. They should have tried to influence the government then.

Indeed the campaign to forbid this group of United Kingdom citizens from entering the United Kingdom is headed by five Conservative ex-ministers—of whom three were actually members of the government which worked out the constitutional proposals in question. Nobody could have therefore been in a better position to influence them. How far can cynicism go?

A new Asian community would present new problems. But perhaps these problems could be solved. The East African Asians, as a community, are particularly worthy. They are to be distinguished as a body from the unemployed and partly unemployable which make up a sizeable proportion of the other non-European communities in Britain. Economically, they could well be an asset to their new country—and notorious reluctance to integrate into the alien communities around them may be dissipated in a European context.

But this is not really the point. These men, women and children are United Kingdom citizens. The British established their forebears in East Africa in the first place, and recognising this, the British Government made them United Kingdom citizens. How can the British now wash their hands in a Pontius Pilate gesture? How can they now pretend that it is not their problem but Kenya's problem or the problem of the Asians themselves?

The British Government cannot decently refuse these people entry. If they were to do so, they would be saying that they are not bound by the decisions of their predecessors (which is an entirely unacceptable attitude in a democracy)—and they would also in effect be changing the nationality laws retrospectively.

They would be kicking a small victimised community which cannot kick back.

(SWISS PRESS)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Heyward in yesterday's editorial comments on UN Secretary-General U Thant's report, on his recent diplomatic mission to five capitals in quest of a Vietnam peace formula.

The paper recalls the tireless efforts of the UN Secretary-General bring peace to Vietnam. It says that Thant's latest peace bid, took him to India, the Soviet Union, Britain, and France. He met representatives of North Vietnam in New Delhi and Paris and later met the President of the United States.

The peace-loving countries of the world have been looking, with great interest, for the results of Thant's peace bid. However, U Thant did not keep the people of world waiting long. He made the result of his last peace mission public.

The paper refers to Thant's report which said that North Vietnam will agree to peace talks if the United States stops its air raids and navel shelling of North Vietnam.

However, says the paper, the United States reaffirmed its stand and said she would stick to the San Antonio formula.

The paper asserts that Thant's report represents the view points of millions of people on ending the Vietnam conflict. The majority of the world's population believe that U.S. bombing of North Vietnam is a major factor in expanding and escalating the war and that it has created a great obstacle to bringing peace in that part of the world.

Afghanistan, like other peace loving countries, considers the bombing halt as first step as has been said in various official statements regarding the Vietnam war, adds the paper.

Now that the UN secretary-general's efforts for peace has reached to a sensitive stage, the United States, by agreeing to stop bombing of North Vietnam will greatly contribute to establishing peace in that war-torn area of Southeast Asia, the paper concludes.

Amis in its yesterday's editorial urges the city to complete electric grid. The paper refers to the completion of the sub-station in Pule Charkhi, which when fully utilised, will increase the distribution capacity of electricity by a 100 per cent. The paper says that during the last few years big hydro-electric

projects have been completed and are ready for exploitation.

However, it points out that the question of distributing power and properly utilising it remains a problem.

As we see, the paper says, because of a lack of technical facilities, various parts of the city can not make use of the large amounts of power we have.

World Press

One of India's most prominent independent newspaper *The Statesman* was indirectly critical of the mass walk-out staged by African, Asian and East bloc countries when South Africa's Dr. Willem Naude addressed the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Delhi on Thursday.

In a leading article, the paper said: We (in India) are accustomed to many kinds of walkouts—from schools and factories, from meeting of all sorts, including lawful assemblies, from ceremonial dinners and once from a lavishly publicised wedding reception. Walkouts brides and bridegrooms are not unknown; usually they follow disputes about dowry.

But a walk-out, and not one but many, by those experts in such unflappable matters as foreign exchange and high finance?

Commenting on the forthcoming immigration laws, the *Guardian* said:

"We must not create in this country the conditions that have led to urban riots in the United States."

"To offer only 1,500 employment vouchers a year to the holders of British passports in East Africa who have no special connection with this country is to set an absurdly low limit. The total of vouchers issued under existing immigration controls is set at 8,500 and in practice fewer than 5,000 were taken up last year. Allowing for dependants, this creates an immigration rate of no more than about 80,000 a year—and, of course a much lower net rate, allowing for departure. Even if the East Africans with British passports were to be allocated 8,000 instead of

The paper believes that we will not be able to make better use of the present power unless we set up electricity grids and thus facilitate its distribution.

Now that the Pule Charkhi sub-station has gone into operation and will double the power supply in the city, it is up to the Afghan Electric Institute to see that wiring and other technical problems are solved.

1,500 that would not cause insuperable problems of integration. And it is doubtful whether so many would want to come; the immediate rush has been caused, above all, by the fear that the door is about to close."

The *Sun* also commenting on immigration restrictions said:

Restrictions on the number of Asians entering Britain from Kenya are an essential holding operation. They must not, in their present form, be regarded as the government's final word.

To apply any restrictions at all is a sad business, however unavoidable. The protection of a British passport whatever the circumstances in which it was granted—is being snatched away at the moment it is needed.

And these passports are being devalued because the holders are coloured. It is hypocritical to pretend otherwise.

The government believe that the sudden arrival of perhaps 10,000 of Asians might stretch racial tensions in Britain to breaking point.

Newsweek magazine quoted Soviet diplomat as saying that President Johnson had assured Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin that the U.S. would not use tactical nuclear weapons in Vietnam.

In an item in its "periscope" section, the magazine said:

The Russians apparently are satisfied that the U.S. will not use tactical nuclear weapons in Vietnam. Soviet diplomats say that president Johnson has assured Soviet Premier Alexi Kosygin of the American position.

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How Did Charles Wilson Break Jail

A gang of seven highly-skilled crooks trained for weeks in a monastery before they spirited/great train robber Charles Wilson out of a heavily-guarded British jail.

Master-minded by a man known as Frenchy they engineered Wilson's break-out from Winslow Green prison near Birmingham in August 1964 for 50,000 sterling in hard cash.

Details of the fantastic plot to free Wilson, recaptured in January are told by his wife Pat in an interview in the *News of the World*.

Mrs. Wilson, interviewed in Canada where her husband was rearrested, said the seven men began training in June 1964 on "operation breakout".

For days they practised scaling the monastery walls which were about the same height as those of Winslow Green prison.

Among the seven were a pilot, a radio operator and a locksmith who all had special roles to play in the jail-break.

On August 12, 1964, Frenchy and his gang were ready outside the 15-foot (five metres) high prison walls. They wore dark blue raincoats, black shoes and black trousers, making themselves almost invisible.

After nightfall three of them with black stocking face masks scaled the prison walls with grappling hooks and a special collapsible mountaineering ladder.

Outside the radio operator listened for police broadcasts before joining the climbers. Frenchy took over the radio.

Once inside, the four sped to a bath house which led to the wing where Wilson was imprisoned. They seized and tied up a duty warder.

The locksmith raced to Wilson's cell and spent eight agonising minutes picking the lock. Later he was to get 10,000 sterling

for his role in the escape.

Wilson quickly donned some dark clothing, then followed the group out over the prison walls.

Wilson and two of the gang hid in a special compartment in a petrol tanker, furnished with pillows and blankets.

Within minutes it trundled off for a deserted landing strip and a waiting plane piloted by a Belgian member of the group.

Frenchy drove off with the locksmith and Wilson and the others were flown to a villa in northern France.

Only hours after his escape Wilson heard the details over a glass of champagne, his wife said.

Wilson, a 37-year-old bookmaker, was jailed for his part in what was known as the crime of the century—the 2,500,000 sterling hijacking of the Glasgow-London mail-train in 1963. (REUTER)

Bost Moves Toward Industrialisation

In addition to being an agricultural area Bost with its well-laid houses is going to be a centre of industry. The latest plant that has appeared in this province is the Helmand Cotton and Vegetable Oil Corporation. It produces 10 tons of edible oil from 53 tons of cotton seeds daily.

Afghanistan's edible oil production will increase from 20 to 30 tons as this plant goes into full production. The plant was opened a few weeks ago.

This is the first important factory that has been established with British assistance in Afghanistan.

Britain's contribution was 650,000 sterling long-term loan from which all needed machinery was purchased and the premises built.

The agreement was signed between Afghanistan and Britain in early 1965. Construction work was finished by the Afghan Construction Unit in the last days of 1967.

At present five British experts

are helping 225 Afghan workers in different fields.

The plant directly supervised by Mines and Industries Ministry was set up to meet the shortage of edible oil in the country said Hafizullah, the president of the factory.

Although the present production of edible oil will not feed all the Afghan people, it will greatly help reduce such imports.

The plant machines are working fine and there is high hope that in the future it will produce larger amounts of edible oil.

It was a part of the Second Five Year Development Plan and we are very glad to see it complete, Hafizullah said.

Although, Helmand Valley's cotton farms provide a great deal of cotton seeds it is not enough. The rest of the needed cotton is purchased from other cotton

producing provinces.

The 225 employed workers receive a good salary and they have been employed according to the labour law.

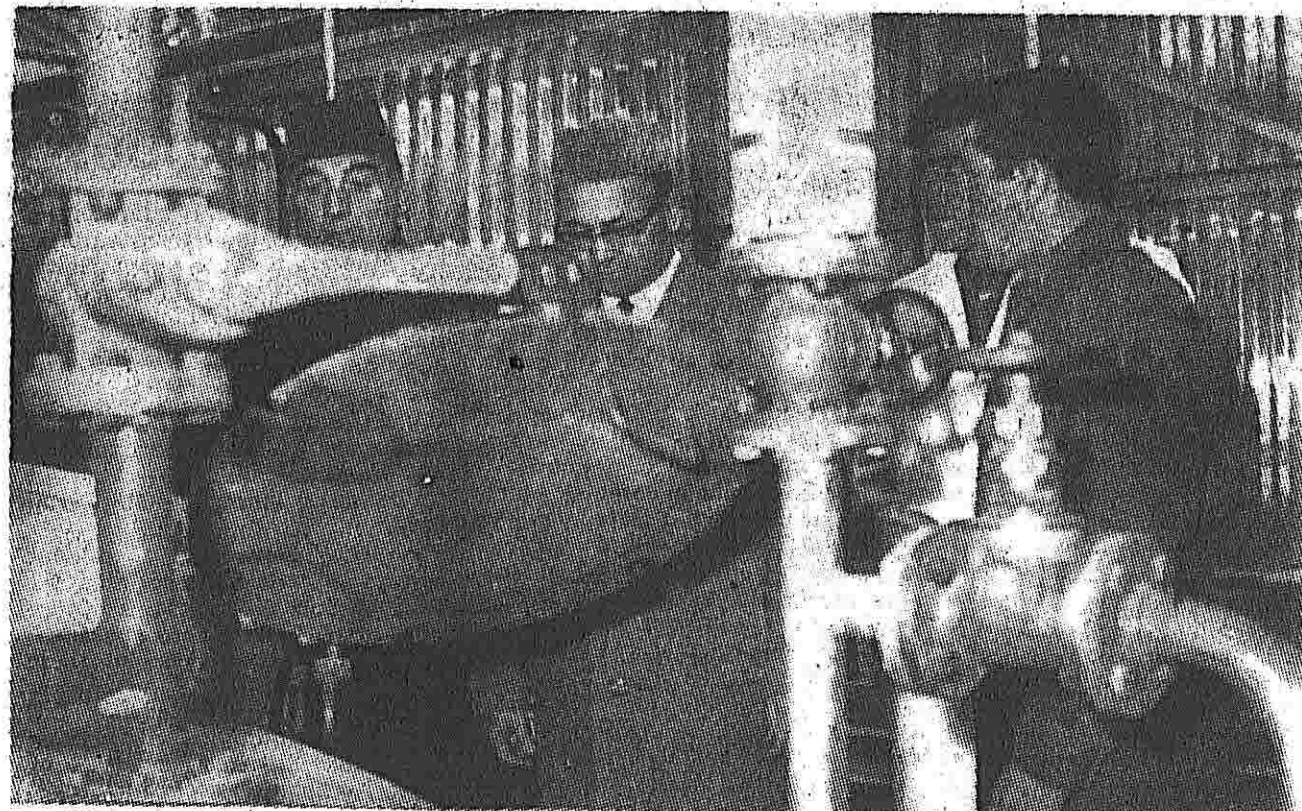
The average salary of a worker is about Af. 750, which is a fairly good income.

The building of the plant has been divided in many sections. It possesses efficient workshops, a refinery, cannery, soap making, hydrogenation, decarctition and other sections.

Its well-equipped workshops can repair the broken machines. The tin making section with its eight machines can provide 920 tins in a hour.

The refinery section can purify 36,000 gallons of water in 24 hours. Streaming machines produce steam at a force of 250 pounds per square inch.

Soap section produces 12 tons of soap in a day in different shapes.



Mines and Industries Minister Eng. Abdul Salam Salim accompanied by Dr. Abdul Rahim Kandahar governor, makes a tour of the newly opened edible oil plant.

BUSINESS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

By A Staff Writer

Despite the efforts of the Government to reform the administration first and improve the living standard of the officials' proposals to establish new ministries pour into the press. Following a letter to the editor of *Islah* some times ago asking for the establishment of a ministry to handle all the problems of transport and be called the ministry of transport sometimes ago, a letter in the same paper last weeks called for the establishment of a ministry to procure foodstuffs.

The ministry of food, the letter says, is a must because the problems of food gathering, construction of silos and distribution of foodstuff to the officials and markets and throughout the country and the transporting of food grains from the foreign countries to Afghanistan are such problems which call for the need of a ministry.

What is most misleading about these letters is the fact that the writers think only a ministry if and when established can solve all these problems while the present departments which are as big as some of the ministries can not handle all these problems. The department of food procurement, which has the over all task of purchasing foodgrains from the home markets as well as from abroad, storing them in granaries and distributing them to the markets and the civil servants who have coupons, was created about two years ago.

Such a department was in existence about 15 years ago. Also then it was known as the department of foodstuffs or arzaq. Later it was dissolved and its functions were given to the cooperative department, which was established to provide foodstuffs

and clothing and toiletries for the civil servants.

When however the cooperative department was also dissolved about four years ago, the government doubled the salary of the civil servants so that they may meet their cost of living from the additional pay they receive.

However, the experience of the past three years shows that the civil servants prefer to receive their essential commodities from the government on coupon basis and get lesser pay, rather than the present system.

This means that the food procurement department came into existence when there was a need for it, and was dissolved when a better organisation was created.

The present food procurement department has a fairly big structure, has enough personnel

and departments to handle all its affairs, and apparently there is no need to suddenly raise it to the status of a ministry. In fact the plan to purchase foodstuffs from the farmer, as planned by the former government has not materialised. With the improvement of the conditions of agriculture, and with better wheat and other grain yields, the need for the department will become superfluous.

Since our aim is to become self reliant in food production in another five years, we should also be thinking of gradually decreasing the activities of this department. In other words, one of the main activities of the department is of procuring food from abroad which, will certainly reduce with the improvement of the conditions of agriculture in the country.

Behind-the-counter diplomacy

By R.S.S.

The art of salesmanship is gaining proficiency in all the world. And it is high time that this fact be realised by the Afghans as well. We as a nation have a repulsive attitude towards this profession.

No doubt this is the direct outcome of our national character. I say so with due apologies to the sociologists and psychologists who might deny the existence of the concept of 'national character' and I would invite them to come and see for themselves here in Afghanistan.

We have faced various natural as well as manmade calamities but have always been able to surmount them with force of our

national character.

Our mountains are dry and till recently our cultivable land was very scarce thus forcing us to be always prepared for food shortage which fortunately was never a serious problem.

It is not uncommon to see even now a farmer spending his day with a good fill of mulberries and never bothering to search for bread.

Submitting one self to humility is absolutely alien to us.

What we need - we try to take it with force rather than with humility.

Our climate also expects us to be rough and tough for in winter the temperature would fall down to minus 25 degree centigrade or even minus 39 in certain parts while in summer which is as dry and hot as an oven the temperature would rise as high as 46 centigrade in some parts.

This acute change in temperature can be tolerated only by a tough Afghan. Now all these factors have contributed towards making our character an authoritarian on which is absolutely opposed to the professions of salesmanship.

Consequently we find Afghan salesmen very difficult to deal with. When you go shopping for instance and try to settle the price of some article within two to three exchanges the shopkeeper will tell you with a frown, "probably you have not come to purchase but only to haggle, go away I don't want to sell it to you."

He will refuse any further conversation on the matter.

Some people who have gone abroad and met foreign salesmen try to follow their style to a limited extent but when a customer passes a deriding comment regarding the item in question they lose their acquired humility and come out with a statement like, "have you ever seen in your life a better one!"

This attitude is absolutely in contrast to the foreign salesmen who behave like a diplomat and would apologise for showing you a thing of lower quality and rush to get a better one.

Not only that, in accordance with the weather they would even serve you tea and cold drinks making you feel obliged to buy something.

If you go to purchase cloth they would unwrap the big bolts at such a speed that in no time there would be a big heap causing a feeling of uneasiness necessitating one to buy at least something.

Even if you do not buy anything they would request you to come on such and such a date their new goods would be arriving.

(Continued of page 4)

EXPORTS,

IMPORTS

By Our Reporter

During the first week of Hoot (January 21 to 27, 1968) the revenues of the Kabul Customs House increased by about Af. 14,000,000 compared to the same period last year.

A source of the Kabul Customs House in revealing this said that during the week the main import items included textiles, tea, cigarettes, which brought customs about Af. 70,000,000.

The export items to Soviet Union, Britain, Federal Republic of Germany, United States, Pakistan, Iran, Beirut and China included green red raisins, walnuts, carpets, sheep casings, fresh apples and herbs.

The Kandahar Customs House has also seen an increase in its revenues in the last week of Dalw (February 14 to 20, 1968) from exports and imports of such items as raisins, nuts, and textiles, vehicles, spare parts, tires and tubes. The Customs made a revenues of more than Af. 17,000,000 in the same period as result of these transactions.

The Mazar Customs House, in the last week of Dalw, handled such exports and imports as raisins, walnuts and textiles, vehicles kerosene, matches and procelain which brought Customs more than Af. 5,000,000.

The exports and imports of wool, hides, and textiles through the Herat Customs House during the week brought Customs more than Af. 4,000,000 in duties.

From February 2 to 15, 1968 more than 66,000 kilos of pomegranates and Af. 4,000,000 worth of import goods were handled by the Nangarhar Customs House which brought it more than Af. 100,000 in duties. The imports included tea, radios, sewing machines and textiles.

The export and import items of Kunduz Customs House consisted of raisins, nuts, hides, textiles, construction materials and vehicles. Export went to the Soviet Union, Holland, and China.

Customs received more than Af. 57,000,000 in custom duties for handling more than Af. 150,000,000 worth of goods.

Letter To Editor

Dear Sir,

I would like to bring to your attention that in the interview published in the Kabul Times business page in mid-December last year, there were mis-interpretations of some statements.

As stated in the interview Farbenkabrigen Bayer AG does not plan to establish a pharmaceutical plant in this country. The mentioned plant will be made by another firm.

Yours Faithfully,

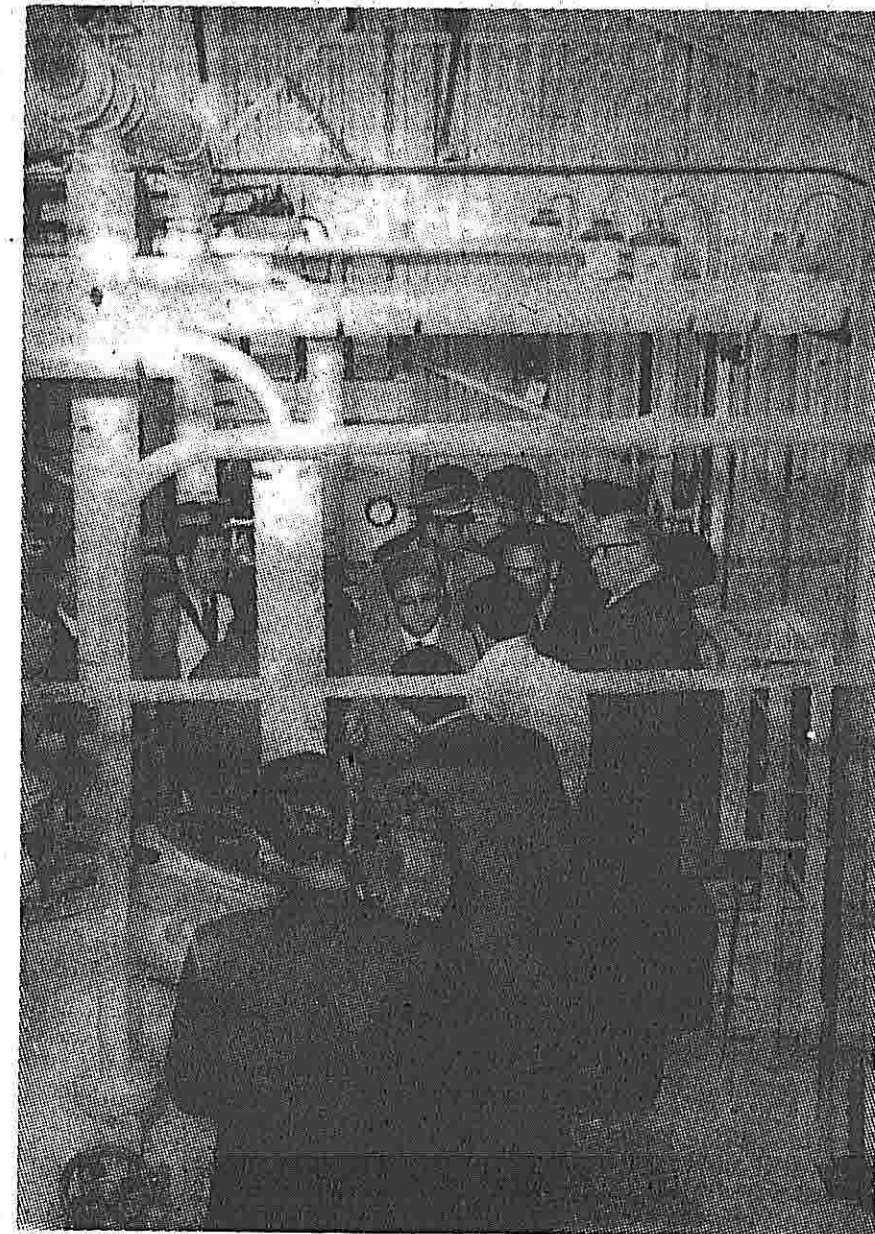
W. Taffer

Free Exchange Rates At

D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Feb. 27.—The following are the exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency:

Buying	Selling
Af. 77.50 (per U.S. dollar)	Af. 78.00
Af. 186.00 (per pound sterling)	Af. 187.10
Af. 1937.50 (per hundred German mark)	Af. 1950.00
Af. 18.442 (per hundred Swiss franc)	Af. 1812.07
Af. 1568.82 (per hundred French franc)	Af. 1578.95



Another section of the edible plant.

Tourist Flow Triples In 2 Years

By A Staff Writer

Thirty seven thousand eight hundred eighty five tourists visited Afghanistan last year.

This shows a 350 per cent increase during the past two years. In disclosing this, the Afghan Tourist Bureau said that 27,091 tourists came by land and 10,791 by air.

Forty per cent of the tourists in 1967 came from Pakistan. There were 15,835 Pakistani tourists, 6316 English, 4935 Americans, 2585 Indians, 1978 Germans, 1678 French, 981 Austrians, 785 Iranians, 536 Canadians, 454 Swiss, 358 Japanese, and the rest from Denmark, New Zealand, Italy, Sweden, Austria and the Soviet Union.

In the past two years there has been a great increase, in the number of Pakistani tourists to Afghanistan, who specially come during Jashen in August. Some schools in Pakistan arrange trips for their students to Kabul.

Statistics indicate that Afghanistan earned approximately Af. 160 million from the tourist industry during 1967. This is equal to \$ two million.

Out of this hotels earned Af. 50,458,500, Ariana Afghan Airlines Af. 59,345,000, the Tourist Bureau Af. 10 million; The income from the sale of souvenirs is estimated to be Af. 39,284,625 and miscellaneous income is put at Af. 911,875.

The increase in tourism is tremendous, just unbelievable. It is far above the limits the tourists experts who studied the tourism in Afghanistan four years ago predicted, an official of the Tourist Bureau told me.

What excites tourist officials the most is that the pleasant surprise came during the United Nations International Tourist Year.

"Despite the fact that the political and military situation of the Middle East made the free flow of tourist traffic from some areas and even Europe difficult, and the Coup in Greece further decreased prospects of tourism, we were able to greatly increase the number coming to Afghanistan," he said.

The tourist bureau hopes to get a better chunk of the 13 million tourists of the world who spend a total of \$ 13 billion annually. "Including transportation

fares, this amount will rise to \$65 billion," he said.

The official said that the special historical sites in Afghanistan offer an excellent chance for the further improvement of tourism in this country.

"When I attended the international tourists meeting in Tokyo last year, I realised that among the world renowned travel agents there were few who knew that the largest Buddha statue of the world was in Bamian.

"From the description I gave them and the photo of the Buddha they were convinced of the authenticity of my statement.

"If only a fraction of the Japanese tourists knew of the Buddha in Afghanistan, they would certainly arrange their plans in such a way as to be able to stop in Afghanistan for a while.

From the countries in which Buddhism is widely spread, we have a good chance of getting more tourists," he added.

Jabul Seraj Cement Plant Can Raise Output If Need Arises

CHARIKAR, Feb. 27, (Bakhtar)—In the past 10 months the Afghan Cement Factory of Jabul Seraj produced more than 15,500 tons of cement and can raise its output to 50,000 tons.

Moammad Isaq Hunbari, the deputy manager of the factory said that if the need arises the factory will be able to produce about one million bags of cement each containing 50 kilogrammes of cement.

The Jabul Seraj Cement Factory was the first of its kind in the country. It was established in 1953. The factory is equipped with a modern workshop where all machines are repaired.

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

Because of its location in North Africa, Libya can ship oil directly

(Continued of page 4)

Pompidou Regrets Anti-French Trend Developing In U.S.

PARIS, Feb. 27, (AFP)—Prime Minister Georges Pompidou said yesterday he regretted the anti-French trend which he said, was tending to develop in public opinion in the United States.

The premier speaking at a press luncheon said his government did not plan to take any action to counteract the present atmosphere in Franco-American relations.

Differences of view point did exist over the Middle East and over the creation of a "coherent and stable" international monetary system, he acknowledged. France's position on Vietnam was very far from the American position.

In the portion of his speech devoted to domestic politics, the premier called on French "centrists" to support the Gaullists against the combined leftwing opposition.

This appeal to the centrists is likely to cause a considerable stir on the domestic political front.

The centrists are personified on the French political stage by Jean Lecanuet, a liberal Catholic who takes an anti-Gaullist and anti-communist line and who strongly favours the Common Market and the United States.

GOWON BLAMES BIAFRANS FOR CIVIL WAR

LAGOS, Feb. 27, (AFP)—Major Gen. Yakubu Gowon, head of the Nigerian federal government, told the opening of the fourth Commonwealth Education Conference here Monday that leaders of rebel Biafra were responsible for the civil war.

He said that efforts to resolve the crisis in talks before the war broke out failed because of the "intransigence of the leaders of the rebellion, who were bent on breaking up this country."

Gowon said Nigeria was determined to remain strong, stable and prosperous and an active member of the Commonwealth. He said he was grateful for the Commonwealth's genuine concern for and interest in Nigeria's affairs.

"We never had the slightest wish to hide from anyone, in the Commonwealth or outside it, the realities of our current tragic domestic crisis," he added.

The secretary general of the Commonwealth secretariat, Arnold Smith, warned the conference that the 1960s might turn out to be the decade of frustration rather than the decade of development as optimistically christened by the United Nations.

Smith said that "there is a tendency towards disenchantment and intolerance between peoples whose cultural traditions, language or skin colour, geographic region or economic levels are different from our own."

Smith said that the Commonwealth was second only to the United Nations in its range and diversity and was a potentially invaluable instrument in improving cooperation and in finding the solutions to divisions that threatened to fragment mankind.

The conference is being attended by 160 delegates from 29 countries and British dependent territories.

It had been postponed from November because of apprehensions about the civil war, but Nigeria insisted it take place as scheduled.

The centrists are represented in the 487-seat National Assembly by 41 deputies, assembled under the name of "Progress and Modern Democracy" (PDM).

Though this group sharply criticises some phases of Gaullist policy, a majority of PDM deputies have generally backed the government in crucial assembly votes.

The Gaullists lack two votes for an absolute majority in the assembly, so this support is welcome.

Premier Pompidou declared yesterday that the Gaullist majority would eventually be defeated if anti-communist groups failed to join forces against the bloc formed by the communists and federation of the non-communist (FGDS).

Laotians Kill 306 Pathet Lao Guerrillas

VIENTIANE, Feb. 27, (Reuters)—An estimated 306 North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops were killed in a pitched battle with Laotian forces only 6 km from the besieged southeastern town of Attapeu on Sunday, the military commander for southern Laos, Gen. Prasouk Somly said Monday.

Prasouk, who flew into Attapeu earlier Monday to supervise the defence of Attapeu, said to be surrounded by large North Vietnamese forces, told reporters: "I counted 91 corpses there myself."

Government forces lost 42 dead and seven seriously wounded in the pitched battle, he said.

Reliable military sources here said the situation in southern Laos had taken a turn for the worse with communist forces still surrounding Attapeu and another provincial capital, Saravane, further south.

Attapeu city was quiet yesterday, but sporadic fighting continued along a stretch of road from Saravane to Lao Ngum, about 16 km. to the southwest.

Gorton Forms New Cabinet

CANBERRA, Feb. 27, (AFP)—Liberal Prime Minister John Gorton Monday announced his new cabinet following his weekend victory for a house of representatives seat in a by-election fought largely on the Vietnam issue.

The cabinet, is substantially similar to that of Gorton's predecessor, the late Harold Holt. Holt personally selected the new ministry, which retains the coalition with the country party, with its leader, John McEwen, as deputy prime minister.

The External Affairs Ministry remains with Paul Hasluck, but the prime minister himself will take a close day-to-day appraisal of foreign policy.

Gorton yesterday pledged Australia to "continue to take the action we are now taking for as long as it is necessary to help attain the objective of preventing the success of North Vietnamese aggression."

Oil Discoveries

(Continued from page 3) These bright expectations, however, are clouded by the unrest in Angola caused by a strong nationalist war aimed at independence. Although the \$12.5 million investment Gulf is expected to make so that production can begin by the end of 1968 will provide more jobs for the enclave's 70,000 inhabitants, it may not necessarily raise their living standards and no one is certain what affect the nationalists will have on the willingness of the people to cooperate.

Robert Ward, Gulf's Angolan manager, keenly aware of the possibility of the unrest impairing the development of the project, announced that the Portuguese government would provide a military guard in areas where special security measures might be requested. He noted that "we have drilled under much more dangerous conditions in Venezuela."

However, according to Ward, the from the Angolan nationalists while company experienced, no trouble test drilling was underway.

C.W. Perry, senior vice president of Gulf, called the Cabinda disco, very historic because "it was further evidence that the world's continental shelf areas offer a most promising frontier for finding new oil and gas."

In this context, it will be recalled that similar offshore oil discoveries have been made off the coast of South Africa and South West Africa.

These discoveries are, as well, further evidence that the African continent is one of the world's richest in natural resources most of which still await discovery. (CONTINENTAL PRESS)

KENYANISATION INCREASES ASIAN EXODUS

NAIROBI, Feb. 7, (Reuters)—Up to 1,000 Asians were estimated Monday night to have flown to London in the biggest single day's exodus since the new British immigration curbs were announced last Thursday.

They went in five chartered flights, and four scheduled ones as the air lift beat the immigration control deadline—expected to be next Thursday—built up here.

As they flew out, President Jomo Kenyatta declared his government would press on more rapidly with its "Kenyanisation" policy—the root cause of their flight to Britain.

The migrants—Indians and Pakistanis holding British passports—fear that as a result of recent legislation to "Kenyanise" the field of commerce, which they have hitherto traditionally dominated, they will become stateless persons.

The president made no reference, in a major policy speech at the state opening of parliament, to their going.

Kenyatta, wearing his ceremonial leopard skins robes, told the National Assembly he hoped much progress would be made by the end of the year in promoting "the more rapid Kenyanisation of the commercial sector."

This would involve the takeover by Kenyan citizens of jobs at present held by non-citizens.

Meanwhile international airlines and charter operators are flying in so many planes to Nairobi to take part in the airlift of migrants to Britain that there are now, ironically, not enough passengers to fill them, travel agents reported.

USSR, Pakistan To Sign \$ 60 M. Trade Agreement

KARACHI, Feb. 27, (AFP)—Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev arrived here yesterday at the head of a five-man delegation for trade talks.

He told newsmen on arrival that the main purpose of his eight-day visit was to sign a 300,000,000-rupee (about \$60,000,000) trade agreement for the exchange of specified goods on a balanced basis.

The agreement, already initiated by negotiators for the two countries in Islamabad, the Pakistani capital, takes effect from January 1 this year.

Asked whether he would also conclude arrangements for a 300,000,000-rupee credit offered by the Soviet Union to Pakistan, he said: "Should any question arise, I am quite prepared to deal with it."

The Soviet minister said that, during his stay, he will also discuss matters connected with expanding trade between Pakistan and the USSR.

World News In Brief

DAKAR, Feb. 27, (Reuters)—President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal, only candidate in Saturday's presidential election, has been returned to power with 93 per cent of the votes cast, it was officially announced here yesterday.

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 27, (AFP)—The independent African state will help Spain in that country's bid for sovereignty over Gibraltar, Organisation of African Unity Secretary General Diallo Telli said here yesterday.

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama, Feb. 27, (AP)—Tiny welding flaws in the second stage of the Saturn V moon rocket have prompted a new series of tests before astronauts man the flight, officials said Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, (AP)—Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara will receive full military honors including a 19-gun salute in his final day at the Pentagon Thursday.

The Department said an armed forces departure ceremony for the outgoing defence chief will be held at noon (1700 GMT) outside the Pentagon.

McNamara takes over his new job as head of the World Bank April 1. He will take a month off after ending his seven-year tenure in the Defence Department.

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia, Feb. 27, (AP)—Author Norman Mailer left Monday his appeal from a jail sentence and fine imposed

Possibility Of Taking Pueblo Case To World Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, (AFP)—Representatives of the United States and North Korea held talks on the Pueblo case at Ponnunjom yesterday the State Department announced.

This was the ninth U.S.—North Korean meeting since the U.S. vessel Pueblo was seized off the North Korean coast last month.

The department spokesman declined to say whether any progress has been made in the discussions over the fate of the ship and its crew.

U.S. Prepared

(Continued from page 1) days after meeting President Johnson, Administration officials said they saw no basis for Thant's claim that peace talks might begin even a few days after bombing was stopped.

Mansfield said the secretary general's proposal was "worth trying". He said the combination of U.S. escalation and Soviet and Chinese aid for North Vietnam could produce "far more troubled days than has been the case" so far.

Diplomats believe the administration's stand on Vietnam has noticeably hardened in the last few weeks, in face of sharp Viet Cong and North Vietnamese attacks and following a high-level decision that further peace probes are unlikely to induce quick results.

Grave Digger Wants To Dig Wilson's Political Grave

BIRKENHEAD, England, Feb. 27, (Reuters)—Grave digger Warner Williams Monday failed to get a warrant for the arrest of Prime Minister Harold Wilson for treason.

Magistrates in this north-west England town told him they had no power to issue the warrant—alleging treason by Wilson in conspiring with foreign powers to bring Britain into the Common Market.

But Williams, head of the local branch of the rightwing National Front, said he was not deterred by this setback in his bid to get the prime minister behind bars.

He will now write to the attorney-general—and if that fails, call on the Duke of Norfolk, hereditary high steward of England, to convene his court of 25 barons.

ANKARA, Feb. 27, (AP)—Adnan Bulak, chief of the Cyprus-Greece desk of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, has been selected to represent Turkey in talks on bilateral problems with Greece, a foreign ministry spokesman said Monday.

The talks likely to start March 11 and will alternate between Ankara and Athens, an informed source said.

after his arrest in last October's antiwar demonstration at the Pentagon.

TOKYO, Feb. 27, (AFP)—The United States officially notified Japan that Okinawa will not be made a permanent base for B 52 strategic bombers. Foreign Minister Takeo Miki stated in Ohe yesterday.

NICOSIA, Feb. 27, (AFP)—Archbishop Makarios has been re-elected president for another five-year term with 94 per cent of the vote, official results showed yesterday.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27, (AFP)—Police fired into student mobs yesterday injuring more than 50 people as violence continued in Jalpaiguri between students from rival colleges.

Trouble started on Saturday night when students from one college objected to a concert being given at the other campus.

AMMAN, Jordan, Feb. 27, (AP)—National Economy Minister Hatem Zubi said Monday "Jordan wants to prevent circulation of any Israeli products in her markets or through Jordanian territory to other markets of Arab states."

Omission

The Kabul Times regrets the omission of the editor's note which was to appear on the article on the missing gates of Mahmud's tomb which appeared Sunday February 25 issue on page 3.

Following is a reprint of an article by E. Nath which appeared in February 4 issue of the Sunday Standard published in Bombay.

Thieu Predicts Victory Over Viet Cong This Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, (Reuters)—President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam predicted yesterday that the Vietnam allies would defeat the Viet Cong this year.

"I believe they are now convinced they cannot win a military war," he said in a televised interview filmed in Saigon last Friday.

President Thieu rejected suggestions that to end the war the South Vietnamese government should agree to create a coalition with National Liberation Front (NLF), the Viet Cong's political arm.

He said that coalition with the NLF would lead to encouragement of war, not only in Vietnam but throughout Southeast Asia and the entire world.

AFP reports that a Saigon communique said North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces lost 38,642 killed in the Tet offensive which began on January 30.

It gave South Vietnamese casualties as 2,772 killed and wounded and 570 reported missing.

In addition 6,861 North Vietnamese or Viet Cong were taken prisoner.

Civilian losses in the 26-day battle of Hue, which ended Sunday, were given as 3,600 killed and 1,500 wounded. A further 1,300 were kidnapped by the North Vietnamese.

The communique said 70 per cent of the city was destroyed in the fighting.

Uranium

(Continued from page 1) Finally, it provides for a long-term enrichment programme.

Japan and the United States have agreed that the International Atomic Energy Agency shall serve as the inspector and administer the safeguards to make certain that the fuel is not used for the manufacture of weapons.

Seaborg called the agreement a "very important step" and said it marked significant advance in cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The agreement must be submitted to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of Congress where it lie for 30 days before becoming effective.

Committee chairman Chet Holifield, who witnessed the ceremony at the State Department, said the new agreement has the approval of the congressional committee.

South Africa Plans Indian Military Corps

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 27, (AFP)—The South African Minister of Indian Affairs Senator A.E. Troilip, said in the assembly Monday that the principle had been accepted that an Indian military corps, constituted on similar lines to the Cape Coloured Corps, would eventually be established.

He added that, in the meantime, during the process of planning this corps, consideration would be given to the desirability of establishing youth camps as a reservoir for Indians in the defence corps.

The minister was answering a question from an opposition United Party member, M.L. Mitchell who had pointed out that the South African Indian Council has been led to believe that Indians would be given military training on the same lines as coloureds. This had been denied afterwards by the Minister of Defence P.W. Botha.

MR. TRANSPLANT CAN LEAD NORMAL LIFE

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 27, (Reuters)—No attempt will be made to isolate Dr. Philip Blaiberg from his family and friends when the world's only survivor of a heart transplant operation goes home shortly, a pathologist at the hospital said yesterday.

Dr. Martinus Botha, of the Groote Schuur Hospital, added "When Dr. Blaiberg goes home there will be no attempt to sterilise his house or isolate him from his family and friends."

"If he should develop an infection at home it will most probably be of a form amenable to anti-biotic treatment."

"When he goes home he will take his chance with the rest of general population."

No definite date has been set for Dr. Blaiberg's discharge but it is expected within the next two weeks.

Weather Forecast

Skies will be clear. Yesterday the warmest area was Farah with a high of 17 C. 63 F. The coldest was Sharak with a low of -9 C. 15 F. Yesterday Kabul had 14 mm rain, 9 cm snow; Karezmir 17 mm, 25 cm; Kandahar 25 mm; Kunduz 6 mm; Ghazni 15 mm, 22 cm; Ghelmin 6 mm; Jalalabad 3 mm; Jabel Seraj 26 mm; North Salang 19 mm; South Salang 22 mm; Baghlan 12 mm, 10 cm; Chaghcharan 15 cm; Lal 2 mm, 12 cm; Khost 4 mm; Gardez 26 mm, 32 cm; Logar 22 mm; and Laghman 2 mm.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 2 C, 36 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	5 C	0 C
	41 F	32 F
Kandahar	12 C	7 C
	35 F	44 F
N. Salang	-5 C	-8 C
	23 F	17 F
Ghazni	2 C	-5 C
	36 F	23 F
Gardez	37 F	30 F



ARIANA CINEMA
At 2:30, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. English film in Farsi
THE LIQUIDATOR
PARK CINEMA
At 2:30, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film in Farsi
STAGECOACH